[Madam Speaker in the chair]

Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1977

Motion to consider

MADAM SPEAKER —The Chief Minister may move his Bill.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS (Chief Minister).—Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

"That the Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1977, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER —Motion moved.

"That the Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1977 be taken into consideration."

†SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Madam Speaker, I am very happy to introduce and also to move this Bill for the consideration of this House. It has come at the most appropriate time because in recent years, many industries are falling into the category of 'sick industries'. The reasons are many. Among them, the most important reasons, are perhaps, in my opinion, improper management. May be, now a days, want of adequate supply of raw materials and electricity may also be the reasons. It may be the result of improper management and industrial unrest. These are all several important things which in the ultimate analysis, over a period of time, result in industries going sick. So much so, we have been experiencing either closure of industries or lock-outs. It is a chain reaction. In the ultimate analysis, apart from the management or the proprietors of industries suffering loss, the labour gets unemployed and their hardship will increase. For months and months, there are industries which have not been working, because of certain financial commitment also. They will not have enough profits. All the money will have to be flown into the industry or be distributed by way of loans. Therefore, Government, after carefully examining these aspects which have contributed for many industries falling into the list of sick industries, have come to this decision. I have received many representations from the labour unions. Government have thought it necessary to bring this Bill which seeks to give relief to these sick industries. According to the provisions of the Bill, Government will go into the working of these industries which are considered sick and then they will first declare them as State Industrial Undertakings and once we declare them as State undertakings, we will have the right to replace the management or take over the entire industry and run it for a particular period, till it becomes healthy, and then hand

it over back to the management concerned. When we take over an industry we have to freeze all the commitments that are on the industry by way of financial commitments whether it is commitment to the labour or by way of loan, provident fund and so on. All these to be frozen. This has got to be done because in case an industry has to survive, or has to become healthy, when once Government takes over these industries, it will have to find sufficient finance to run the industries i.e. working capital. This has to be by borrowing. When once we borrow, we have to pay interest and the money cannot be paid back overnight.

The industry has to become strong and it should start earning profits and out of these profits, we have to maintain the labour. We have to give proper wages to the labour. We have to see that the working capital that we have borrowed is also paid in due instalments. Now the position is, unless we freeze all these commitments, no Bank will come forward to give loan assistance because they will not be sure of the industry coming up or the industry reviving. If it does not revive and if they have no belief, certainly nobody will venture to give loan assistance, to such industries because they must also ensure repayments. So, to see that when once the industry is taken up, it does revive, we have thought it necessary to freeze such of its commitments

5-00 P. M.

Then the limitation period is also fixed in this Bill. To start with, we want to take up any industry which is considered sick under Government Management for a minimum period of two years in the first instance. Then, if it becomes still necessary, we may still extend this period of continuing the industry under Government Management for two more years Like-wise, in any event, the period, according to this Bill, Shall not exceed ten years *i.e*, maximum. When we have said that the period of ten years, it does not necessarily mean that we wanted to take the industry under our fold for ten years That is why, we have limited the take over for a period of two years in the first instance and at the end of two years, if it becomes again necessary to continue in this way, we may extend it by another two years. That is the object with which that provision is made.

Then Section 4 (1) and 4 (1) (a) says as follows :—

"4. Power to specify industrial relations and other facilities temporarily.— (1) Not withstanding any law, usage, custom Contract, instrument, decree, order, award, submission, settlement, standing order or other provisions

whatsoever, the State Government may if satisfied that it is necessary so to do for the purpose specified in Section 3, by notification, direct —

(a) That in relation to relief Undertaking all or any of the enactments specified in the Schedule to this Act shall not apply or shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as may be specified insuch notification; or"

So, we have taken powers to suspend these Acts enumerated in the Schedule. I am sure, the whole House will well come this Bill. Both inside the House and outside, series of representations are being made to see that something is done so far as these sick industries are concerned mainly from the point of view of maintaining the labour force attached to these industries. We shall also not forget than the finances are provided to these industries not only from private banks and private parties but also from the State Undertakings like K. S. I. I. D C, K. S. F. C. and institutions of the kind. So, the State has also interest in seeing that these industries are running properly from the productive point of view also. Considering all these things, we felt a separate Bill of this kind has become absolutely necessary. There is of course another Central Act called The Industrial Development and Regulation Act of 1963 or so because I forget the year. That is an enactment which is operated by the Central Government and if any sick industry is to be taken over by them, the difficulty is that we have to recommend to them and they have to send a team and they must come and examine the whole case. Then, they should recommend to the Central Government. Then the Central Government will decide whether to take it or not. If they do not take is over, then the whole thing goes. The entire procedure is so protracted that by the time they take a decision, the sick industry will be almost on the death bed and this kind of experience we have had with relation to Minerva and Raja Mills which many of the Hon. Members are aware of. In my opinion, I thought this kind the Bill was overdue. I must accept one thing I should like to have brought this Bill much earlier. Nevertheless, we have brought it now and I seek the support of this Hon. House for passing this Bill.

SRI K. PUTTASWAMY.— In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, examples have been given-Mysore Electro Chemical Works Limited, Karnataka Steel and Wire Products Limited, Tanfort Tyres Limited, Sree Shankara Textile Mills, Mysore Tools Limited *etc.*, Of these, we have the benefit of the reports of the Public Undertakings Committee on Karnataka Steel and Wire Products

Limited, Tanfort Tyres Limited and also Mysore Tools Limited. I must confess I do not know anything about other industries. But, I know something about this Shankar Textile Mills was itself in the sick list even prior to 1947 *i.e.* prior to even Independence. I would like the Honble Chief Minister to kindly let us know what exactly is the position of these industries. Whether these have become sick on account of reasons stated in the Objects and Reasons which we can understand or for other factors other than those stated in the Objects and Reasons viz , siphoning of funds.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS — I have already stated that it was due to more than one reason. I have stated mis-management as also one of the reasons. This is a broad term. The Hon'ble Member says about the siphoning of money. Whatever it is may be that is on of the reasons but I cannot say off-hand. These are several reasons and among them, what the hon'ble Member says is also one. In the Objects and Reasons, we have stated the causes of sickness are due mainly to erosion of capital as a result of continuous losses, inadequate working capital because of the Commercial Banks and creditors cheking up assistance for fear of dilution of security, poor liquidity pressure from creditors for settlement of claims and the labour unrest like strikes, lay-off *etc.*, These are the reasons given. In addition I have also stated that some times mis management is also the reason. There could be several such causes.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್ (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ).—ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೀಯವರೇ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು ತರುತ್ತಾ ಹಲವಾರು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಗುರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವರು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖಾಯಿಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಂಥ ಖಾಯಿಲೆಯಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಜೀವ ತುಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಆ ಖಾಯಿಲೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಸಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ, ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ತಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ Mysore Electro-Chemical Works Limited, Karnataka Steel and Wire Products Limited, Transport Tyres Limited Sree Shankara Textile Mills, Mysore Tools Limited ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್‌ನವರು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆದ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಿಸ್ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರು ಅದು ಈ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆಬ್ಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ರೀಸನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಇವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಈ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪುನರುಜ್ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಏನೋ ಎಂದು ಅನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೇಳಿದರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ, ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ, ನಮಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಹೊರೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಸ್ಟ್ರೈಕ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದಾಗಲಿ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನ

ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೇಜ್ ನಂ. 127ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಬರೀ ಕನ್‌ಕ್ಲೂಷನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ.

I would like to quote from the eleventh report of Public Undertakings Committee (page No. 129) which reads as follows :

> "The Committee are disappointed to note the way in which the Investment decision were taken by the Chairman in this case....."

The KSIIDC did not take proper decision in regard to the investment of funds. That is why this position has come. Then,

> "The circumstances under which the New India Assurance Company withdraw its offer of under writing is not clear and records of the Corporation do not throw any light on this issue.
>
> The Board ratified the decisions of the Chairman, without going into the reasons for the frequent changes in investment decisions. The Committee got the impression that the Board also did not bestow sufficient thought before ratifying the earlier decisions of the Chairman.
>
> The Committee expect the Board to be more vigilant while ratifying the decisions of investment.
>
> The Committee regret to note that such transactions have not attracted the attention of the nominee Director. The Committee expect, the nominee Director to be more vigilant and to keep a close watch on transactions with Companies in which promoters are interested so that there is no misuse/abuse in this behalf.

The Government nominee Director has not done his duty properly. He has failed to discharge his responsibility properly. That is why this Karnataka Steel and Wire Products has come to this position. Further.....

> "The Committee are disappointed to note the dismal working results of the Company during the last 5 years. The Committee however note that efforts are now being made both by the Government and Financial Institutions *viz.*, KSIIDC and KSFC to rehabilitate the unit with the support of a Consortium of Bankers. The Committe hope, that the Corporation will take adequate safeguards to protect its investment in the Company".

Why I am pointing out this is that the reason given in regard to Karnataka Steel and Wire Products, has nothing to do with the workers. Similarly, it is very clear in the case of Tanpo.t Tyres Limited. It is a sordid tail of thorough going mismanagement of Corruption and the Government Director has failed in his duties utterly. That is the position. There also the question of workers, wages, etc., This does not arise at all. In case of Shankar Textile Mills, which was closed 1½ years back and 800 workers were lost their jobs. He has not paid the provident fund dues, bonus dues, etc., There is irregulaty to the extent of 10 lakhs of rupees. It is also a case of absolute misappropriation and mismanagement.

My first submission is that whatever the laudable objectives of the framers of this Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill might be, I am not questioning the objectives. They are quite good. While moving the Bill, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has said that he wants to take over these establishments and rejuvenate them. I am totally one with the Hon. Chief Minister in this respect. But I think that there should have been an expression with regard to the mismanagement and irregularities etc. In the Statement of Objects and reasons. I do not know why your framers are so shy to make a mention of these things. It is not the question of giving employment alone, but the Government is investing crores of rupees and that has to be safeguarded. It should not be again eaten away by somebody committing irregularities Do you think any of the clauses being reflected. My attack is not that the Bill must be rejected, but it does not reflect what you have stated in the Statement of Objects and reasons.

Coming to a very important matter that today in our State a number of mills and factories are in difficult position as stated by Hon. Chief Minister.....

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—When compared to other States, we are better.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Yes, I know that. In West Bengal and Maharashtra there are number of sick mills and sick factories. I am afraid that there will be an increase of such mills, unless such a Bill as this is brought in and firm action is taken by the Government.

Another very important point is even the preamble reads as follows:

> "A Bill to make temporary provisions in respect of industrial undertakings the running of which is considered essential as a measure of preventing or of providing relief against unemployment;"

Is that the only objective ? The Chief Minister did not say that, that was the only objective Apart from providing unemployment it is necessary to put the management on proper rails. The Chief Minister said that Government wants to see that they are rehabilitated and put on an even keel and then hand them back to their previous owners. That is what is worrying me. Government invests crores of rupees, puts them on an even keel and then hands them over to the previous owners. They must take them over permanently and they should not give them back to the previous owners. The Hon'ble Minister at the Centre Sri M han Dharia speaking about sick mills said the other day that while the Centre may not take over new mills, they will not hand over the existing sick mills back to the owners. That is the Central Government's policy in this matter.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Have they brought a bill to that effect ?

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Not yet.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—When they bring it I will also bring it here. That is easily said than done. At that rate thousands of small undertakings will have to be taken over and that too permanently by Government. If that is the Government of India's policy, I will also follow them. I consider it rather impracticable. In spite of my thinking there is greater light thrown by the Central Government and the Minister concerned and if it is realistic we shall consider it.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—The problem is not that simple because I am looking at it from the point of view of what the Central Minister stated. Instead of the Chief Minister trying to copy the Centre, I expect him to give a lead because he has given a lead in so many matters, including fighting against his own disruptors. These sick undertakings can never be rehabilitated unless finances are found. Either the Government by way of guarantee or the K.S.I.C.C. or the K.S.F.C. will have to come into the picture and finance them. For example, take Shankara Textile Mills. It is in doledrums not because of workers but because of mismanagement. There are irregularities to the extent of 10 lakhs of rupees. In common parlance it is swindlying of money. I do not claim that because of the hunger strike a solution has been found but it was solved because the Chief Minister found justice in it. None of the members including the Leader of the Opposition raised this matter.

SRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA.—My contention is when the House is sitting there was no need for a hunger strike Does he mean to say that the Chief Minister would not have accepted his proposal here.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—I do not want to impute any motives to anybody. My own experience is, I have raised it several times and none of the gentlemen including the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition ever cared to know what it is about.

SRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA.—With your blessings I was inside the jail at that time.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Government have come forward in a very big way to rejuvenate it. They have invested huge amounts in it and having made it run on proper lines and having brought in such a position as to earn profits, is it wise, correct and justifiable to hand it back to the same owner who was the cause of swindling of Rs. 10 lakhs, and causing hardship to 800 families for more than two years. Therefore, there is no principle of justice involved in handing such units back to their previous owners. Government must say that once such a unit is rejuvenated they must run it with the co-operation of the workers. So far as the workers are concerned, they fully will co-operative with that scheme and help to give the maximum production.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಫರ್ನಾಂಡಿಸ್ ಅವರು ವರ್ಕರ್ಸ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟಾರ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.—ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾನು ಇನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರವೀಂದ್ರವರ್ಮ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I know of workers' participation in equity shares.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟಾರ್, ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟಾರ್ ಎಂದು ಇರುವಂತೆ, ವರ್ಕರ್ಸ್ ಸೆಕ್ಟಾರ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಮೇನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿ, ಅವರೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಆಗ ಅವರು ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಟಿ ಎ. ಪೈಯವರು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಅದನ್ನೇ ಇವರೂ ಸಹ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಇವರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ಯಾರು ಲೇಬರ್ ಲೀಡರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇವರ ಕಷ್ಟ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್.ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಜೀಜ್ ಸೇಠ್ ಅವರು ಬಸ್ ಕಂಡಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗಳೇ ಬಸ್‌ಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ — ಬಸ್ ಮಾಲೀಕರಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಅವರ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಈಗ ಇದೆ

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—My point is, let us think of that proposition later on, whether workers' sector should be there, what are the ramifications, what is the scheme, etc. We stand for working class

society where working class rules. But that stage is yet to come. Probably this is too early to think of it. We are prepared to co-operate with you in regard to increase production but please do not hand it back to the people who were responsible for mis-management.

5-30 P. M.

One important point that arises in the Bill is, it speaks about State Industrial Undertakings. According to the Bill, a state Industrial Undertaking means :

(a) which is started or which or the management of which is under any law or agreement acquired or otherwise taken over by a Government company and is run or porposed to be run by or under the authority of the State Government or a Government company ; or

(b) to which any loan advanced or grant has been given or in respect of any loan whereof, a guarantee has been given by the State Government or Government company or a Corporation owned or controlled by the State Government.

This requires some explanation because if it meaos there are some companies at present wherein loans have been advanced and grants have been given. If Government has loans and grants given and they are in doldrums and they have to be taken over then possibly there is no objection,

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—It means both.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—The circumstances under which relief undertakings to be taken over have to be spelt out on the basis of the statement of objects and reasons given here.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Under the rules we will include.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—You have rule making power. I must say that if the objective is to give employment to prevent mismanagement, you must mention somewhere because this Act applies to the whole of the State. That is why I have suggested an amendment in this regard.

Another point which I have made is, this Bill seeks to take away or seeks to suspend all contracts, settlements, awards, standing orders or other instructions in force. Clause 4 (a) and (b) says :

("a) that in relation to relief undertaking all or any of the enactments specified in the schedule to this Act shall not apply or shall apply with such adaptations. Whether by way of modification. addition or ommision as may be specified in such notification ; or

(b) that the operatien of all or any of the contracts, assurances of property, agreements, settlements, awards, standing orders or other instruments in force (to which any relief undertaking is a party or which may be applicable to any relief undertaing) immediately before the date on which the State Industrial undertaking is declared to be a relief undertaking shall remain suspended or that all or any of the rights, privileges, obligations and liabilities accuring or arising thereunder before the said date, shall remain suspended or shall be enforceable with such modifications and in such manner as may be specified in such modification".

If it is a question of contractual right or liability of an employer to some other person a loan which has to be discharged to some other person, it is understandable that you can keep in suspension, But, if it is a question of immidiate discharge relating to the workers, is it right to suspend ?

SRI K. PUTTASWAMY.—The Preamble to this Bill is clear. It says that this Bill is brought with a view to protect the interest of the labourers and to see that they get employment. They do not become employed. Therefore, they want to see that some responsibility is fixed on the management. According to the Bill, the labour is the beneficiary.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Labour is beneficiary to the extent they are going to be employed. But labour must get its wage which it has lost If that is also suspended, is it justifiable ? I can understand if the worker says that he wants Rs. 100 instead of Rs. 50 which he is getting. If he asks more then you are within your right to say, no, it is a sick unit. But should he not get what he is getting ? Can that be suspended? It becomes too unjust and that is the case today with respect to Shankara Textiles, Transport, etc. I am not worried about new contractual obligations. In the schedule they have said which are the Acts they wants suspend :

The Industrial employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961.

I do not know the reason why the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act and the Minimum Wages Act should be suspended The position which refers to increased emoluments, monetary commitments, that can be suspended for sometime till the unit gets rehabili-

ated. But if you suspend totally the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, what would be the consequences ? I know Sir, you were Labour Minister and you know that this Industrial Employment Act has nothing to do with the wages. The Industrial Employment Act says what are the things to be covered, it speaks of only standing orders, shift things, misconduct, enquiry proceedings, how the shifts to be changed, payment of wages on which day, etc These are matters which are governed in the scheduled to the Act. The Schedule to the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act speaks of classification of workmen-whether permanent, temporary, apprentice or probationer ; manner of intimating, holidays paid, not increasing the existing wages, shift working, attendance and date coming, termination of employment, notice thereof, etc., etc.

This is what it says. So, this Schedule is the one that is to be followed and that is being followed. Under the Schedule, the question of wages does not arise. It is only the anamoly that arises. If there is no standing order at all what happens to that company ? Nobody can come in time and there will be no rules and regulations. Supposing even if the Hon'ble Chief Minister is looking after the management, he cannot do it. Therefore, I feel that it should be deleted.

Comming to the Minimum Wages Act, it just says what the minimum wages should be. It is a wage fixing machinery of the Government itself. It says that the Government may fix the minimum rate of wages for time-work, piee-work on the minimum time work basis. This is as per Section 3 (2) of the Minimum Wages Act 1958. The Government in its wisdom all along has stated that the workers are being exploited by not even paying them their minimum wages. Now, if they seek to suspend that Act, it means the new employer who has taken over-who is the Government itself-can pay something less than the minimum wages, which would also mean that the Government is violating its own Act. Can that be permitted? Would it be justifiable? I do not think so. That is why I say it should also be omitted.

Coming to the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961, there are several clauses here which contain similar wordings as that of the Factories Act, and the Schedule now given in the present amending Bill does not omit the Factories Act from its purview. In the Shops and Establishments Act there is one particular clause which I would like to bring to your kind notice Madam Speaker. It says that 'Establishment' means any premises where any trade or business is carried on and services rendered....., but does not include commercial establishment attached to a Factory.

Similarly, there are other clauses governing conditions of service, which are there already in the Factories Act, If the Government seeks to omit the Shops and Establishments Act, they must also omit the Factories Act from the Schedule. My view is that either of them cannot be omitted, I do not know whose wisdom is it that has brought all this, I can understand your intention to see that the financing companies are not burdened additionally. But they can come to an understanding in this matter with the workers and trade unions and we are prepared to see that such a help is always forthcoming. With my experience of 35 years, we do not say: 'let the factory close, but still we want a pound of flesh'. We will never say that. We are absolutely realistic. Under these circumstances, I do not see any reason for this to be included in the Schedule-only one portion of it can be there, and 'additional financial commitment' need not be brought in for a period.

There is another point which the Hon'ble Chief Minister also made, *viz.*. that the whole thing is for a period. All this suspension takes place according to Clause 4 (a) and (b). It does not speak of any notice being given to either side. It takes for granted that no notice is necessary for the worker or anybody for suspending this Act. I request the Hon'ble Chief Minister to look into its legal aspect whether it is permissible or not. My own opinion is- I am not an advocate ; My hon'ble friend Sri K. Puttaswamy is an advocate, and the Hon'ble Chief Minister may be an advocate.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I am not an advocate.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Your advocacy is good !

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—May be.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—In administrative law, generally the position is that notice has to be given before suspending some of these contractual obligations, settlements, awards, etc. If they do not give a notice, then if the effected person goes to the High Court, the purpose of law is defeated. I would not like the purpose of law to be defeated. The point is if under the law a notice has to given, then I think it is necessary that has to be looked into. There are two Supreme Court cases in this connection, one is the 1970 A. K. Krupap Vs. the Union of India. Incidentally, Justice Sri Hegde, the would-be Lok Sabha Speaker, is the person who has given this Ruling. In this case, he says that such a notice is necessary. I do not want to read the whole thing. Similarly, there is an other earlier case.

There is no need for me to read out the judgement of the Supreme Court. This is a very interesting case of a person who was on the selection board. I request you to look into the two cases lest it may be struck down by the High Court. I am anxious that the Bill must go through and the relief must be given to the workers. My submission is that this is a problem which should be looked into.

Another point is, in the Bill it speaks of 10 years. The proviso to section 3 reads thus:

> "Provided that the period so specified shall not exceed in the first instance two years but may by a like notification be extended from time to time by any period not exceeding one year at a time so, however, that the aggregate shall not be more than ten years."

My only apprehension is this : the rights of the workers remain suspended for 10 years.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜ ಅರಸ್.—ನೀವೇ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಯೋಜಕರಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.—ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಬಾಯಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ? ಕುಂಬಕರ್ಣನಂತೆ ನಿದ್ರೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ? When it is rehabilitated, immediately you see that it is run by the Government. You are removing the suspension in all those matters under the schedule which you want to bring. This period may be too long a period Once you give a right of 10 years though however laudable it might be, but your objective must be to see that it can be redeemed early. Our administrators will keep quite for 10 years; till then there will be industrial unrest and there will be a lot of 'gadbad; such things should not happen. This apprehension must be assuaged by you in a proper manner. I would say that this Bill, as I said while ago cannot be implemented properly because it has some difficulties I would request you to look into those dangers and difficulties and try to rectify them. I have given some amendments. I would request you to accept them,

With these few words I thank the Chair for having given me an opportunity to speak and close my remarks.

SRI H. D DEVE GOWDA —Let us sit for some more time and finish off this Bill. The other Bills might be taken up on Monday.

SRI K. PUTTASWAMY (Chamundeswari).—Madam Speaker, according to the preamble, the objective of bringing this Relief Undertaking Bill is to provide relief against unemployment. Of course when

these undertakings are taken over, they give relief against unemployments. There is one other unexpressed objective, which I am sure when it is mentioned, the Chief Ministe rwould readily agree with me Indirectly even when he made his remarks, he has referred to it. In most of these undertakings, the investment of the financial institutions working under the auspices of the government is quite heavy Sri Krishnan made a reference to the manner in which investments are made in some of these undertakings, and thereafter in order to see that such undertakings continue their operations or go into operation sometime and then after having gone into operation continue to operate, further money would have been invested even though the investment was not very prudent. All that is done with a view to safeguard the investment of the financial institutions that has already been made. Even now the unexpressed objective of this Bill is, I am sure, the persons who have conceived this idea would have done so with a view to safeguard the money that is already invested. In some cases further investment on such undertakings would be in a way investing good money over bad ventures. Thereby I should not be understood as a person opposing this Bill. What I want to tell the Hon. Chief Minister is that the government should examine each case separately and find out whether such a undertaking deserves further investment by government, whether such an undertaking would come back to health, if sufficient investment is made; That is very very important.

6-00 P.M.

Madam Speaker, in one of the cases which the Public Undertakings Committee have examined, viz — the Transfort Tyre Entrepreneurs have gone back on the words that they had given to the financial undertakings. They had said that they don't claim the pre operative expenses, but they have claimed the pre-operative expenses of one lakh rupees. They had assured that they would not claim any expenses towards the cost of preparation of project. but they claimed an amount to the extent of Rs. 35 000/- They started office elsewhere at Calcutta and incurred expenditure over it to the extent of Rs. 75,000/- or so. I the Government will have to examine the conduct of those persons who are the moving spirit in such undertakings and after getting themselves convinced, then they should apply the provisions of this Act when it becomes an Act,

One other factor which the Government will have to consider is whether it is possible to nurse those sick industries again apart from the way in which the entrepreneurs have conducted themselves The other factors are also there There are certain industries which cannot be brought back to health because of the bad planning. For

example-this Transfort Tyres its lf. They purchased machinery for the manufacture of cycle tyres which had been forbidden. In fact at the time of granting industrial land, it had been made very clear that they should not manufacture cycle tyres. Even though it was so, they procured machinery for the manufacture of tyres. But this Public Undertakings Committee have observad that this machinery will have to be returned. From where did they purchase those machineries? They purchased those machineries from a factory of their own situated at Calcutta. So, the money that they paid for the purchase of machineries for the manufacture of cycle tyres went to their own pocket. Therefore, while examining whether an industry which is in the sick list should be taken over, Government will have to bestow very careful thought before taking a decision.

Another warning I would like to give to the Government is about the personnel for management of these industries. I would like to ask the Chief Minister whether he is confident of having personnel which could man these industries, Ordinarily, any person could de for the management of good industries But nursing a sick industry and to help it is a difficult job, which requires a very competent person. From what I know, I don't think The Government is having such required personnel. They will have to find that personnel elsewhere. Therefore. unless the Government is prepared to devote sufficient thought and sufficient time, go into the market and find out proper personnel, no useful purpose would be served by taking over such sick industries. I am happy that some of our industries are doing well. There are also sick industries—sick for quite some time. All the same, the Government would not be able to do anything at all On certain occasions, they have done well on account of the prevailing condition in the country. If the market conditions are helpful, the industries have done well Unless an industry is not able to compete with the other undertakings of the State or any other private undertakings, there would be definite risk by taking over these industries. The other point Mr. Krishnan has already examined was about the benefit that this Government is seeking to confer on the labourers. The Bill seeks to avoid unemployments All other rights of labour have sought to be taken away. Even for that there is no time limit. As long as the Government continues to keep them under their care, labourers are left to the tender mercy of the persons who are running those undertakings. It is alright if there is an understanding person in the management. If there is no such person, then the difficulty would be manifold and which would push. Mr, Krishnan to resort to hunger strike repeatedly.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Along with you also.

SRI Y. PUTTASWAMY.—I may do any other demonstration, but not fast for any cause, because I don't believe in it. I don't feel that I am a qualified person to resort to such strike. With these remarks I once again say that the Government will have to give sufficient care and thought before taking such industries, and also take steps to find out proper personnel and keep out all those undesirable elements In certain industries, we have found that the financial institutions have taken over the control. But they have kept those persons there Government will have to see that those persons are kept out and proper persons are put in and great care shown in the manegement of these industries.

†SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Madam Speaker, although the bebate was useful, I must say that certain things and certain observations have been made by the hon. Members as a result of theirover-anxiety regarding certain issues involved.

SRI H. D. DEVE GOWDA.—With the past experience of the Public Undertakings Committee.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Public Undertakings Committee report has pointed out certain sick industries and also pointed out certain defects which have been the causes for becoming sick,

One is the KSIIDC, which according to the report did not take sufficient care before sanctioning the loan or subsequently certain Directors who are made to work on the Board of Directors, have not taken care to look into all these matters, have not given periodical reports as suggested. These are some of the reasons they have stated, In addition to such sick mills, there are other sick mills which have become sick due to various reasons. Mr. M. S. Krishnan said that I did not say about mismanagement or bad management in the Statement of Objects and Reasons We have said that the causes for sickness of these industries are mainly erosion of capital as a result of continuous losses, inadequate working capital because of the Commercial Banks and creditors choking up assistance for fear of dilution of security, poor liquidity, pressure from creditors for settlement of claims and the labour unrest like strikes, lay-off, etc. Labour unrest may be due their not being paid proper wages, due to bonus not being paid and because other facilities are not given. There are umpteen number of cause for labour unrest, strikes, and lock-out. Sometimes there is rivalry between the Unions and this may be one of the causes. Lahour unrest is due to many reasons. Why should I go on enumerating all these reasons? The total effect of all this is losses. Loss means the industry will not run properly and the workers will start strike. When we actually take over these mills, cer-

tainly their accounts will be looked into. we cannot completely rely on the Industrial Regulation Act which enumerates all these things. By the time we look into these, it will take a year or two. It is only to give relief to the labour that we have thought of this That is the most important reason. Otherwise, who is interested in taking up all this burd n on the Government? Unless we take it over and start industries running, how are we in a position to help them or pay any wages? When we want to take up the industries, suppose the labourer says: Give me my wages since eight months, that is going to be great injustice. Simple calculation is 45 lakhs and where should I bring money for payment of working capital? We take the obligation of running that industry. When a man is starving, if I give him food and prevent further starvation and if he says: 'Starvation of eight months you give me back' is it possible? I do not say in should not be given back. Immed ately it cannot be given back. When the industry starts functioning proceriy certainly be instalments or lumpsum let all these things be paid. I cannot revive the sick man. He should listen to the doctor. He may be eating four 'chapathis' and eight eggs. If he eats all these things in three days he will die. A sick man should be treated by the doctor who may advocate only one piece of bread or some milk. He must go on eating only that much till he becomes healthy. Like wise, we want an industry to be started and we want some working capital. May be some capital investment is also required. I cannot visualise all this. Honerable member Sri K. Puttaswamy pointed out that we must examine all these things before we take up in the industries. May be it requires some more investment. Our main objective is to see that the workers are not thrown in the street. We may have to invest We have to invest in some cases. Out of 10 cases may be one case may become bad. I cannot say at this stage. But the sole objective is to see that the workers are not affected. Otherwise, how is the Government interested in taking over sick mill and making it healthy? Honerable Member Sri M. S. Krishnan said: Why don't you nationalise them? That is a separate matter. Supposing I want to nationalise industries, this cannot be the Bill through wh ch I can start nalionalising.

SRI M S. KRISHNAN.—Quite a number of industries will become sick now.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೋಣಂದೂರು ಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಸಿಕ್‌ಮಿಲ್ಸ್ ಕಡಿಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪಾಪಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಎಂದರೆ, ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಡೆಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಸಿಕ್ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS —How can it be? What kind of a conclusion is this, my dear sir? Because some bread and milk is given in the hospital, will every one want to sleep in the hospital? What a wonderful conclusion?

SRI C. BYRE GOWDA.—Many of our people will avail of this opportunity.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Some people may be there who might have come to your knowledge. Who wants to go to jail just to eat good food? Who wants to go to jail to get regular food there? Who will say; 'Instead of starving, let me go and sit in the jail?'

SRI H. D. DEVE GOWDA.—When there is no opportunity for good living, they will go and stay.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—Not all industries will behave like. In the State we may come across 30-35 40 industries. About nationalisation, I would like to remind the honarable. House of the situation that has developed in this country to-day due to the nationalisation of the textile industries. The Sick Mills were handed over to this Corporation To-day, what is the position, Madam Speaker? The Corporation has run into crores and crores of rupees' loss. I think honerable Member Sri Konandur Lingappa may not know it, I would like him to look into this question. They have run into crores and crores of rupees' losses and still, they are not able to revive the textile industries.

I don't want to go into those details. I know what the causes are If a nationalisation is to take place, it cannot be a half-hearted measure. That exactly is the trouble in this country. If they want to nationalise, they have to nationalise not only the industry but also the Cotton trade itself. Now, I would like the present Government to do it. If it can do it, I will be happy I will be the first man to compliment the Central Government., if it does it I have yet to see, whether they will do it or not.

So, that apart, the intention of the Bill is very clearly known It is merely to see that the sick industry is rehabilitated and the workers don't suffer. Now several issues were raised and doubts were also thrown here. The main point of honerable Member Sri Puttaswamy was, while taking these industries, we have to go into all these questions. Certainly, that point, we bear in mind. That is why we also frame Rules. While so framing it, we have to consider all these questions. We are not anxious to take these industries. Where an industry has to be rehabilitated, certainly, we have to look into all those things. We don't have money to do so. Our main object is to act as a catalytic agent. We bring Banks and other financing institutions to see that the industry is helped by way of finances. That is the main idea with which we want to step into the shoes of the existing Managements. Nothing beyond.

Hon'ble Member, Mr. Krishna objected to Clause 4(a) and (b). I would request him to go through it once again. It says as follows:—

"(a) that in relation to relief undertaking all or any of the enactments specified in the Schedule to this Act shall not apply or shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as may be specified in such notification"

Here, we need not say that the entire Act is suspended. Instead of enumerating this Clause, this Section and that Section, we have simply taken the powers to suspend these Acts enumerated in the Schedule not with a view to suspend the entire Act. If it becomes absolutely necessary, we have to do it but otherwise, we may suspend a portion of it. We may suspend some Sections which are absolutely necessary. That is the intention. We don't straight-away say that this Industrial Employment Standing Order Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Minimum Wages Act and the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act should be suspended. In the case of Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, there is one Section regulating the hours of working. If it becomes necessary to regulate or to increase, we may suspend it.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—Sir, 4(1) (a) says as follows:—

"That in relation to relief undertaking all or any of the enactments specified in the Schedule to this Act shall not apply or shall apply with such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission as may be specified in such notification, or"

For example, take the case of Industrial Employment Standing Order. There are some Standing Orders certified by the Certifying Officers under the Act. Then, if you say it must be done by a Notification, it would be contradictory to the Industrial Employment Standing Order Act itself. Therefore you will not be in a position to do it by Notification at all.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—This matter has been looked into legally. So far there are 5-6 States which have passed similar laws. They have stood the test of time. Now the Legal Department also is of the opinion that there is no legal bar. So, let us see. If there is any difficulty in the working we can bring an amendment or do it by way of an Ordinance. I don't mind. Our mine purpose is to see that workers should not suffer.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—There will be chaos in the industry itself...

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—We bearin mind whatever apprehension you have mentioned.

Then about this period, I want to say that the Government is never anxious to keep these industries with them for ten years. We have to keep only in rare cases if it becomes necessary. We want to make the industry to become healthly. We should see that immediately afterwards it should not relapse. Therefore, we want to take some sufficient time by which it should be possible for us to rehabilitate. This ten year length is kept only in extreme cases where if it becomes necessary, otherwise, the intention of the Government is not to take away all these industries. I am sure you will agree that this ten year period will not be resorted to every time we take an industry. It is only after two years, year after year, we review and if it is found healthy, we just pass it on. Why should we bother about it? In what way will it benefit the Government if we go on keeping the industry for any length of time? We have no benefit, absolutely. We are not going to charge any Commission for having run these industries. I don't think so. When we start running so many industries may be due to so many factors, there may be here and there one or two industries going bad. We cannot give 100% guarantee. Nobody can give, but I agree, as far as possible, Government should take all precautionary measures to see that the Government should not come to any grief or loss as a result of this.

With these remarks, Madam Speaker, I would request the House to pass the Bill as it stands.

MADAM SPEAKER.—I will put the motion to the Vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1977 be taken into consideration."

The Motion was adopted

CLAUSE-2

MADAM SPEAKER,—The question is:

"That Clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 3

MADAM SPEAKER.—Sriyuths M. S. Krishnan, B. V. Kakkilaya and V. N. Patil have given Notice of Amendment to Clause 3.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—I don't want to speak on any of these amendments. I have spoken enough but I just want to move some of them. I feel that some of them cannot be withdrawn. I would like to say this with due deference to the Chief Minister.

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—One is a legal aspect. Then you want to give notice. I said it was not necessary. I have spoken on all the points. I hope MR. Krishnan is convinced.

6-30 P. M.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—I beg to move the following Amendment to Clause 3:

"That in sub-clause (i) after the words'' relief against unemploy ment'' the words'' Prevent mismanagement'' shall be added,

In proviso to Clause 3 for the words ,'ten years'' the words "five years" shall be substituted.

MADAM SPEAKER.—Amendment moved. I will put it to vote. The question is:

"That in sub-clause (i) after the words ''relief against unemployment'' the words "Prevent mismanagement" shall be added.

In provise to Clause 3 for the words ''ten years'' the words 'five years'' shall be substituted.

The Amendment was negatived

MADAM SPEAKER.—The question is,

"That Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill"

The Motion was adopted

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 4

MADAM SPEAKER.—There is a Notice of Amendment to Clause 4

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—I do not like to move my amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER.—The question is.

"That Clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.''

The Motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSES-5 to 7

MADAM SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clauses 5 to 7 both inclusive do stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted

Clauses 5 to 7 with inclusive were added to the Bill

SCHEDULE

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—I beg to move the following amendment to Schedule.

"That in the Schedule items (i), (3) and (4), shall be deleted."

MADAM SPEAKER.—Amendment moved.

"That in the Schedule items (1), (3) and (4) shall be deleted."

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I do not accept the amendment.

MADAM SPEAKER.—The question is;

"That in the Schedule items (1), (3) and (4) shall be deleted."

The amendment was negatived

I put the Schedule to the Vote of the House and the question is.

"that the Schedule do stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

The schedule was added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER.—The question is;

'That Clause 1, the Long Title, the Preamble and the Enacting Formula do stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Long Title, the Preamble and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Motion to Pass

SRI D. DEVARAJ URS.—I beg to move.

"That the Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1977 be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) Bill, 1977 be passed."

The motion was adopted and the bill was passed.

Business of the House

MADAM SPEAKER.—I discussed the programme of the House with the Chief Minister and the Leader of Opposition. It has been decided that the House may sit till Wednesday the 20th July to discuss Legislative and other business.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 1 P. M.

The House adjourned Thirty five Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Nine of the Clock on Saturday, the 16th July 1977.